LAST WEEK

SPRING SALE

ducements to the pur-chasers of Pianos to con-tinue one week longer.

One Carload of Kings-

bury Pianos,

One Carload of Wel-

lington Planos.

Also the beautifully do-signed, rich tonell

CONOVER

CHICAGO COTTAGE

ORGANS.

Magnificat instruments.
Perfect in workmanship.
Artistic designs, highest grade of material. Durability.
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TERMS:

CREDIT IF YOU WISH IT. MOST LIBERAL TERMS IN THE CITY.

PHONOGRAPHS :

on monthly payments.

PHONOGRAPH REC-ORDS 25C. EACH.

SHEET MUSIC AT HALF PRICE,

CABLE

COMPANY.

still doing business, and the Hub is

In opening the African Methodist Gen-

the bishop prayed loud and long for the

The St. Louis papers are using up con

siderable space telling how much larger

the St. Louis show is than the Chicago

And as to that poll tax business: Do

not fail to remember that your receipt

must be in hand by next Saturday night

The snap and energy shown Sunday

and yesterday by the Virginia Naviga-

mond. The ill-fated Pocahontas has a

The Queen of the May can proceed to

get ready for coronation. There will be

The President of France has seen

Naples, and still enjoys life to a marked

The newspapers in the country are be-

ginning to parrange their schedule of

The Japs knew how to get across the

Yalu, anyhow, and they seemed to know just what to do after they got across.

The President touched the button. St.

Louis will try mighty hard to do the

The congressional fence menders are

Virginia seems to be right much at

Old Virginia was right up to the front

Winter has gone, summer is here,

Carnegie's Gift to Berea.

splitting rails to beat the band.

nt the St. Louis opening.

rest.

representative on the raging James.

or you can't vote next fall.

That may do for a hoodoo starter.

THE

Others charge 50 cents

PIANOS.

Mason & Hamlin

SPECIAL THIS WEEK : ()

The Times-Dispatch,

Published Daily and Weekly

At No. 4 North Tenth Street, Richmond, Va. Entered Janu-ary 27, 1903, at Richmond, Va., as second-class matter, under Act of Congress of March 3,

The DAILY TIMES-DISPATCH is sold At 2 cents a copy.
The SUNDAY TIMES-DISPATCH is

Sold at 5 cents a copy.

The DAILY TIMES-DISPATCH, including Sunday, in Richmond and Manchester, by carrier, 12 cents per week or 50 cents per month.

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Up-Town Office at T. A. Miller's, No. 819 East Broad Street.

TUESDAY, MAY 3, 1901,

Mixed Schools in Kentucky.

Some time ago it was stated in public print that Mr. Andrew Carnegle had contributed a large sum of money to be used in promoting mixed schools in Ken-Belleving that the report grey out of the fact that the bill recently passed by the Kentucky Legislature to prevent the co-education of the races at Berea College was to be tested in the 1896 and 1900, has recently given out an all the facts in the case.

In reply to that request we print today a communication from Mr. Charles no man has followed his leadership with A. Dailey, of the Courier-Journal staff, in which he gives a history of Berea College and Mr. Carnegle's connection therewith. He says that there is absolutely no truth in the report that Mr. Carnegie has attempted to interfere in the contest, the money which he promised to give being designed for a library

Berea College was established by northern people who believed that the negro mate. He told Mr. Merrill that he con would be uplifted by bringing him into intimate association with the whites, and tious and energetic statesman, broad the money which they gave to the institution was given with the condition Bryan's request Mr. Merrill telegraphed that both races were to be educated side Judge Parker to know if he would acby side without discrimination,

Our correspondent admits that the institution has done a good work in edu- telegraphed and wrote Judge Parker, adcating the whites of the mountainous district, and he believes that if it were in reply received the following communialone, by degrees the negros would all abandon it and leave it to the whites, as the State provides good schools for education of negroes. However, that may be, we have no toleration for a chool in the South, no matter what the peculiar conditions may be. chance, but never will we consent to bring him into social relationship of any whatever with the whites. We insist upon the color line; we insist upon rate hotels and separate places of public entertainment generally, and especially education, but we would rather every public school house in system smashed than to see children and white children the school room. That sort of thing is simply impossible in the South,

do not blame the people of Kentucky for protesting against Berea Coltain it for the whites and to maintain a separate school ger the blacks, all right. for the blacks all right. But no Southern State ought to allow any inwhites and blacks within the same walls intimate social relationship,

Prohibition in Danville.

Prohibition has been in force in the city of Danville for twelve months, and dent advocate of prohibition, makes the anniversary an occasion for reviewing the operation of the law. Our contemporary declares that from a moral point of view there has been a wonderful improvement; that fewer drunken men and that there are fewer breaches of the have a large increase in attendance; that attendance upon public worship in the Bunday schools, and that there are fewer yagrants and paupers than ever.

The Methodist also contends that there

been an improvement rather than a set-back in business since prohibition went into effect. According to its statement, there are fifteen more mercantile establishments at Danville than there were a year ago, when the saloons were in full blast, and our contemporary says there is a demand for the services of every man, woman and child who desires employment. It asserts that the banks of the city, with perhaps one exception, have larger deposits upon interest than they ever had; that the workcollections for the support of the been more liberal than in former years; church have been smaller than ever before known; and that the pauper fund of the city shows a decrease of more than a thousand dollars.

There has been no increase in the rate of taxation, but, according to the Methobeen an increase in the receipts of government, notwithstanding the loss from went out of office he left St. Louis is penses of the city have greatly decreased, dail expenses having been reduced to a He was afterwards elected Governor of

point where the office of jail-keeper has ceased to be remunerative.

That is a good exhibit for prohibiion, and if that were all it could be proclaimed far and wide that prohibition in Danville had proven to be a complete success. But there is another side to the story, to which our contemporary honestly confesses in the following paragraph. It says:

"Of course we do not pretend to say, or even intimate, that the great evil of liquor-drinking has been driven ontirely from our midst. This happy condition could not have been expected in so short time. The selling and drinking of llegally-gotten liquor is, we believe, going on to an alarming extent in Danville; but no reasonable person can for a mo-ment believe that anything like the amount is being drank now as under the saloon regime."

It would appear from this that the enefit to Danville has been in closing the saloons. Would it not, therefore, be quite as beneficial; would not the community receive the same benefits if the saloons were closed and if liquor were permitted to be sold in sealed packages of not less than one quart each, no package to be opened in the place where sold? Would it be worse for Danville if the large quantity of liquor lilegally purchased were legitimately purchased from Danville establishments? It would certainly be very much better for law and order in the city of Danville if this lawless traffic in liquor, which necessarily breeds contempt of law, were stopped.

Bryan and Parker.

Mr. J. L. Woods Merrill, a prominent business man of Kansas City, and a configure in national politics in we wrote to the editor of the interesting statement concerning his oulsville Courier-Journal and asked for friend, Mr. William J. Bryan. Mr. Merrill says that no man has been a better friend to Mr. Bryan than he has; that more unvarying devotion; that no man felt a deeper interest in Mr. Bryan's success. But he is compelled to say that Mr. *Bryan's recent attitude towards Judge Parker is most surprising to those who know what was his attitude toward the New Yorker in 1900. In the campaign of 1900, according to Mr. Merrill, Mr. Bryan was a warm admirer of Judge Parker, and desirous that the eminent sidered Judgo Parker an able, consciencept the nomination for the vice-presidency on the ticket with Bryan.

"Esopus, N. Y., June 30, 1900.
"To J. L. Woods Merrill, Esq., Kansas

vising him of Mr. Bryan's wishes, and

City, Mo.: "My Dear Sir,-Your telegram to me "My Doar Sir,—Your telegram to me at Albany reached me at the farm last night. I hasten to assure you that the compliment implied in your telegram is very much appreciated, but I have no ambition whatever for political office, whether executive or legislative. Indeed, my only ambition is to serve the people of the State faithfully in the judicia office to which they elected me in 1897

Yet Mr. Bryan now says that Judge Parker has sold out to the trusts; that erats, and that it would be a dishonor cumstances after cases, don't they, Mr.

The Farmer's Prosperity.

It is announced that the Chesapeake Newport News will shut down the cleva- rebuilt, and that in the meantime her tor there in fifteen days. The reason is that there is absolutely nothing doing in pany sees no occasion for keeping the clevator open just now. Better things

The explanation is that while the stitution, no matter how good it may they are in no hurry to sell, as they the record. The records for the first which undertakes to educate the are holding their stuff for better prices, nine months of the fiscal year show a at Newport News has shut down, for it the corres they were forced to rush their grain to market as soon as it was harvested no rush of grain, the market would become glutted, the price would go down. by when the farmer had disposed of his crop the price would begin to rise and the profit would go into the pockets of the speculators. It is all different now The farmer has command of the situafarmer and for the country at large, It is far better for the farmer to make the profit than for the speculator to make it. Our country is bound to be prosperous so long as the farmers make good crops and make a fair profit on their opera-

What a Mayor Can Do. In 1885 Mr. David R. Francis was elected Mayor of the city of St. Louis. He and he gave the city a business-like adpaying 6 per cent. and 7 per cent, on its municipal indebtedness. He had the rate reduced to 3.65 and 4 per cent. He found a claim against the Pacific Railway Company of \$1,000,000 and he collected the money for the city. He instituted many reforms in the various departments of city government. He found the price of gas to be \$2.50 per thousand feet; he had it reduced to \$1.25. Many citizens were complaining of the lack of water from tended so as to give an abundance to of the city in bad condition; when he

United States.

Cabinet of President Cleveland Secretary of the Interior, In each postfice faithfully and efficiently, and when it was finally determined to have a great exposition in the city of St, Louis, Mr. Francis was by unanimous vote called to take the lead in that enterprise, He has given to St. Louis the greatest exposition the world ever saw, and the benefits will be as great as it is possible for such an enterprise to bestow upon a city.

We mention these incidents in detail to show what a mayor can do for a city. We are encouraged to believe that the man who has been nominated by the Democrats for the mayoralty of Richmond will do for this city in a measure at least what Mayor Francis did for St. Louis.

A Story for Boys.

A New York boy spied a kitten perched on the ledge of a third story window. Somebody had lowered the window and shut the poor thing on the outside. The boy climbed up the awning post and rescued the kitten. Then he became a hero and the envy of every boy in the nelhborhood.

It was a brave act and the lad deserves praise for his kindness and heroism. But let all our youthful readers understand that a boy need not risk his life in order to be kind to dumb animals. It is far'better to be good and kind to all animals he comes in contact with every day in the year than it is to rescue one kitten. Don't you think so, boys?

Again, it would be a noble thing for a boy to risk his life to rescue his little sister, or his little brother, or his dear mother from a burning building. But we think it is nobler for a boy to be gentle and loving with sister or brother and mother every day in the year, and do all that he can for their comfort and happiness and improvement. Spasmodic kindness is well enough as far as it goes. But It is all-the-year kindness that counts. Be good to all the cats and all the dumb beasts of whatever kind, and be good to all human beings. In that way you will be a hero every day of your life,

The Richmond Times-Dispatch wants to know if Hon. Wm. J. Bryan will bolt in case Judge Parker is nominated at St. Louis. To bring the question nearer home we pause to ask our esteemed con temperary if it will bolt provided Hearst or some other Democrat secures the nomination? Our neighbor seems to delight in sweeping in front of the other fel-low's door and neglecting his own.—Clif-ton Forge Review.

Our own premises need no sweeping The Times-Dispatch will give its carnest and cordial support to any true Democrat who may be nominated upon a true Democratic platform.

We cannot undertake to call the names of all whom we would support nor the names of all whom we would not support. But it is hardly necessary to say Henrst.

Is our contemporary answered?

and all the way down James River over the destruction of the steamer Pocadown the James. The officers of the are noted for their courtesy, and their accommodation, and they are general down. The Pocahontas had built up a trips will be made by another boat

farmers of the West have 800,000,000 Washington exports of manufactures for bushels of last year's grain on hand, the fiscal year of 1904 promise to break nding months of the fiscal means that some people will be thrown year 1990, which was the banner year. out of employment. But the incident is In that year the exports of domestic mansignificant as showing how rich and in- ufactures amounted to \$433,000,000. The outdependent the farmers of the West have look is that for 1904 the amount will be become. They are able to hold their \$450,000,000. This will be considerably in grain for a senson for higher prices, and excess of the exports for 1901, 1902 or

> Disguise the fact as you may, but it is unalterably true that Carlton McCurthy was elected Mayor of Richmond by the liquor men. And yet The Times-Dispatch has the effrontery to say that it was "The People's Victory!"—Petersburg Index-Appeal.

Yes, yes. The liquor men elected Me Carthy like Hearst gave the Democratic nomination for the presidency to Parker, 'Rah for the people's victory!

The Norfolk bakers have struck, but Norfolk does not mind a bread famine so long as there is an abundant crop of mint and plenty of side entrances. least, we inferred as much from hearing the plea of Norfolk's orator for the next State convention.

Maryland Republicans have furnished the four delegates needed to make Mr. Roosevelt's nomination sure. A few more days like yesterday and

out his literature.

Boston is in the throes of a bread bakers' strike, but the bean bakers are



as the stomach

is assured. It always cures Poor Appetite, Heartburn, indigestion. Dyspepsia and Liver Complaints. Give it a trial,

Carnegie's Gift to Berca.

(Specially reported for The Times-Dispatch.)

LOUISVILLE, KY., May 1.—The board of trustees having decided to contest the constitutionality of the act preventing the co-ectucation of the rates in Kentucky, therea College, at which the bill was almied will act a stay of proceedings. The case will be carried to the highest courts and meantime is proposed to carry on the work as usual. There is absolutely no truth in the report that Andrew Carnegie has attempted to interfere in the contest setwern the cases separately educated. Air. Carnegies interest in Berea; as confined exclusively to his answer to a request for money to establish a library at lerea. He had agreed to give \$30,000 for a library building, with the usual stipulation with the always nakes, that 10 percent of this another sources to maintain the library. The gift of Mr. Carnesie is warming the contest of the school rooms in which the library. The gift of Mr. Carnesie is warming the contest of the carnesies of the school rooms in which the library is now located and give office room for the management of the "traveling libraries," which have been of such benefit in the Easter and the other in the Northwestern, stage and the other in the Northwestern is the school that the controversy-one in the State and the other in the Northwestern.

Biates, where the situation of the south is always misunderstood. Co-education is impracticable in any Southern State, and for that matter is largely discouraged in the north. For many years fiered has had co-education, though the proportion of students has been largely white. It was founded by aboiltionists who entertained the mistaken notion that the negro and the white man would be made equal by education. Thus Berea has always had a mixed attendance. Though common class-rooms are used, it is denied that there is an intermingling of the races in the dormitories. There are better schools for the negro in Kentucky, but there is no school deing more good for the poor whites of the mountain section than is Berea. If the colored students could only be transferred to some of the good colored schools, and Berea left to continue its excellent labors in behalf of the mountainners, the school would take much higher rank than it now has.

Unfortunately for the welfare of Berea,

would take much inger raise.

Unfortunately for the welfare of Berea, in dependent upon the schools be Berea, is dependent upon the schools be the provided and white allike, the beneath of the control of the control

eat work committed to it with f to the interests of both races. Ou was never more promising than a esent time. Berea will emerge from resent time. Berea will emerge from as from earlier trials stronger than "The incident will bring before the whole country, the vital part of the Southern problem. It is not mainly a negro problem, but a white problem, as to whether there can be enough of intelligence and liberality diffused among this dominant race to allow a true government by the people, and a Christian treatment of the humbler race, recently enslaved."

Personal and General.

At a cost of nearly \$30,000 Miss Helen Miller Gould has just had built a new clubhouse for boys and young men, to be named the Lyndhurst Club, near Irvington on the Hudson.

John Birch a plumber of White Plains N. Y., while digging a trench near his home last Saturday, found a solid silven button that had been worn by a British officer in the Revolutionary War,

A highly valued relie now in the postsession of J. F. Weeks, of Philadelphia, is a model of the frigate Constitution, the American ship that won world wide renown by her performances during the war of 1812.

pletures painted within a given time, Harry Van der Weyden, a young artist from Boston, is credited with having broken all records. He is holding an ex-hibition in Paris of his works painted within the last two years, which number sixty-five.

The South and the Negro.

The South and the Negro.

It all amounts to the same thing in the end, so far as the negro is concerned. He is denied equality at some stage of the association with the white man; but the South's way is the honest and direct way. It holds out no false hope, it makes no pretense that because the negro is "educated and cultivated" he is entitled to social recognition up to a certain point, namely, to the seat at the dining table. The South says flatly: We will not start on that route at all; we will not even consider it. As long as we intend to uphold our idea of white purity, it is not even to be thought of. That is honest, because it is the truth, and it is direct. It avoids the chance of any misunderstanding of the relative position of the races.—Mobile Register.

RHEUMATISM Muscular, Gouty, Eciatic, Inflammate PRESCRIPTION 100,384 A HARMLESS TREATMENT based on Science and Sinse. Cures "Incurables." "Ged's Medicias." At druggist, for. Boule. Booklet mailed free. we. n. mulllyr, university place, New York

THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE FOR



IT IS A MATTER OF HEALTH

THIS DAY IN HISTORY.

1481.-Mahomet II., Sultan of Turkey, died. He took Constantinople from the Christians, thereby driving many learned men into the West, which was a great cause of the restoration of learning in

Europe, 1493.—The Pope issued a great buil, by 1433.—The Pope issued a great bull, by which the infidel world was divided between Ferdinand and Isabella on the one hand, and the Portuguese on the other. That is, the Spanish were granted the full right to all countries inhabited by infidels which they would discover west of an Imaginary line draw from pole to pole, at a distance of 100 leagues westward of the Azores, while the Portuguese were to have all east of that line.

1503.—Dominique de Gourges, having destroyed the Spanish settlements in Florida, embarked for France. The Spaniards

were to have all east of that line.

1603.—Dominique de Gourges, having destroyed the Spanish settlements in Florida, embarked for France. The Spaniards had reized the French settlements in the same places, and murdered the inhabitants. Gourges flitted out three vessels and 150 soldiers at his own expense to revenge their death, and repair the honor of his nation. The Spaniards were well fortified to the number of 400 in their ferts; but de Gourges resolutely pressed (orward, and after a desperate assault gairled the forts. Those who escaped the massacre were hung upon the same trees on which the Frenchmen had previously been hung. The Spaniards had placed over their victims a label, signifying: "I do not this as to Frenchmen, but as to Luiberans." De Gourges replaced it with a tablet of fir wood, on which was graven the following: "I do not this as to Spaniards, but as to traitors, robbers and murderers."

1625.—England took Jamaica from the Spanish. Jamaica, the largest island of the British West Indies, lies between the Carribean Sea and the Gulf of Mexico, and was discovered by Columbus and taken possession of in the name of the King of Spain, May 3, 494. He called it St. Jingo, but the Indian name Jamaica (the isle of springs) has survived. It has an arca of about 4,200 square miles, extending cast and was under Spanish rule one hundred and sixty-one years. In the spring of 1655, Cromwell, having determined upon an alliance with France and war with Spain, fitted out an expedition under Admirals Penn and Venables, with secret instructions to attack Cuba and St. Domingo. After a failure at the conquest of St. Domingo the British conquest of St. Domingo th unique; his first consignment to Jam belog 1,000 Irish girls captured by son. Henry, acting under his orders. 1762—Lord Cornbury commenced his

son. Henry, acting under his orders.

1762—Lord Cornbury commenced his administration of the government of New York.

1776—Sir Peter Parker, with a British squadron of twenty sail, arrived at Cape Fear, with Lord Cornwallis on board.

1802.—The city of Washington incorporated by act of Congress.

1813.—Havre de Grace, Md., burned by the British.

the British.

the British.

1815.—James McHenry, one of the signors of the Declaration of Independence,
died at Ballimore, Md.

1821.—President Lincoln calls for \$2.711
additional troops.

1862.—Colonel Streight's Union raiding
furne of 1,600 men captured near Gasden.

force of 1,000 men captured near Gasden,

Fin. 1863.—General Sedgwick captured Fred-cricksburg, Va., but it was retaken the 1863.-Capture of Grand Gulf, Miss., by

Admiral Porter's fleet.

1805.—President Lincoln's remains arrived at his home, Springfield, Ill.

1872.—Horace Greeley nominated for President by the Liberal Republicans at Cincinnati, O.

A Distinguished Family.

A Distinguished Family.

(Contributed.)

The Louislana Purchase Exposition will be held appropriately in St. Louis, but it was eminently fitting that a formal celebration of the one hundreth anniversary of the Louislana purchase should take place in New Orleans, as it did a short time ago. It was there, now a little more than one hundred years ago, that the purchase act was consummated in the presence of a notable gathering: The sagacity and tactful diplomacy of Thomas Jefferson secured for us, by peaceable means the splendid empire which was formully transferred on the designated occasion, and a Mr. Claiborne-a descendant of Virginia cavaller stock, then Governor of Mississippi-was empowered to receive the sovereignty of the acquired territory. The Claiborne who was Governor of Mississippi one hundred years ago was a member of a family which has a number of representatives in various sections of Virginia, where the family had its beginning on this continent, its founder, William Claiborne, having reached Virginia from England, being descended from an ancient family which derived its name from the manor of Cleburne or Cliborne, in Westmoreland, of which, together with other places, its representatives were lords for many generations. William Claiborne was engaged by the Virginia Company as its surveyor and came here in the year designated in that capacity.

However, he seems to have been a man of considerable force and cape formed to the capacity.

came here in the year designated in that capacity. However, he seems to have been a man of considerable force and soon forged to the front in other more consplicuous capacities. Besides leading successful expeditions against hestile Indians, he held at different times the position of Secretary of State for the Colony and was a member of the Council. He also served a term as Treasurer of Virginia by appointment of the King. His last appointment of the King. His last appointment was probably during the term of Berkely as Governor, at whose request the appointment was made. In 1666 he seems to have served as a member of the Virginia Assembly.

Secretary William Claiborne, as he is

best known, perhaps, in Virginia history, was the founder of the family in America, but represented the fourteenth generation in England, counting from the original granted to Cleborne manor. Secretary Claiborne married Elizabeth Butler and there were born to them three sons and two daughters.

The family has greatly multiplied since and has had distinguished representatives in every eventful period of the country's history, giving to the war for Independence and the great civil war men who rendered conspicuous services. It has also had notable representatives among the country's statesmen and jurists, soveral men of that name and of the same blood having served in Congress from different States. The family of W. C. Claiborne, who was a colonel in the Confederate army, now resides in the city of Danville. Other representatives of the family in this State reside in Petersburg, Itchmond, Amherst county and elsewhere. In several other States it has representatives who are prominent and widely known.

Calling Us Bad Names.

Calling Us Bad Names.

As we have neither Chinese, Japancse nor Russian types in our composing room, it is not possible to show to the
eye how the United States looks in the
languages of the three countries, but
here is what those mad fellows in the
far East call us: Chinese—"Quock me,"
meaning literally States United; Japanese—"Gain shu koku," meaning "a collection of nations"; Russians—"So-yedin-enny-ye Shatt-ce A-mer-e-kee," meaning United States of America. A little
more of that and we shall have a casus
belli.—New York Press.

FURNITURE

We beg to announce

WE HAVE PLACED

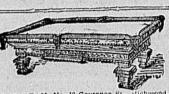
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